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fication of subjects is less detailed than in Mulhall. Mr. Webb's plan of grouping his presentation of the separate, but closely related, parts of important general fields of statistics into "articles" is thoroughly commendable, since it obviates repetition and minimizes the chance of erroneous interpretation that arises from isolating individual statistical facts from their proper context. Cross-references and an excellent index make the book substantially as easy to use as if the dictionary classification were more detailed. But perhaps the most notable and most praiseworthy departures from Mulhall's methods are the complete and specific citation of sources and authorities, and the concise but generally adequate cautions as to the limitations of the meaning and of the accuracy of the various kinds of statistics presented.

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*Otto Hübner's Geographisch-statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde.* Edited by DR. FRANZ VON JURASCHEK. (Frankfurt: Verlag von Heinrich Keller. 1911. Pp. vii, 107.)

The first section of the well known *Tabellen* gives the area, population, national income and expenditure, public debt, and strength of the army and navy, of the sixty-two leading nations of the world. In the second section the length of the railways and telegraphs, the principal industries, the population of the large cities, together with the value of weights and measures of the different countries reduced to the metric system is given. There follows a brief table giving the principal economic and social statistics obtainable for the European countries and the United States. There are very few statistics of a general nature which are not covered for the principal countries in these tables. The results of the censuses of 1910 and 1911 are, in some cases, included. The figures for the United States were taken from the official publications and, on examination, are found to be correct. If the figures for the other countries show as high a degree of accuracy, the tables can be used with confidence.

W. B. B.